

August 10, 1769.

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The PENNSYLVANIA

G A Z E T T E,

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



The following LETTER we were favoured with from a worthy Correspondent, which, tho' of an old Date, it is presumed a Republication of it at this Juncture, will not be disagreeable to the Public.

From the CRAFTSMAN, October 14, 1732.
To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

KINGS are, in all free Countries, the Executors of the Laws, the great Guardians of the Liberties of the People, and the Administrators of Justice. This, amongst us, is made Part of the Coronation Oath. Our Kings swear, on their Inauguration, to do Justice to their People. This is one of the principal Articles in Magna Charta; nulli differemus, nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus Justitiam. To the due Execution of Justice is owing the Security of the Subject, and the Honour of the Prince. We pay him our Allegiance for his Protection. For this Reason is He invested with Authority and Power; for this Reason is He supported in Wealth and Dignity; for this Reason is He beloved and honoured. Therefore Princes ought certainly to be very cautious into what Hands they delegate any Part of their Power, lest an unjust Use should be made of it; and since They cannot be supposed to see with their own Eyes, and to hear with their own Ears, but are obliged to intrust some Persons as their Deputies, the Characters of those Deputies ought to be thoroughly known and sifted. They ought not only to have no Guilt, but no Suspicion of Guilt of any kind upon them. They ought likewise to have Capacity equal to their Integrity, that the Public may not suffer by any Weakness or Omission, any more than by any Intemperance or Guilt. Mr. Hobbs therefore says very rightly in his Book intituled, Imperium, præcipit Lex Naturæ summis Imperantibus, ut Justitiam non modo ipsi æquè, sed etiam ut Judices a se positi idem facere pænet cogant; hæc est, querelis Civium aurem præbeant, & delegent, quævis opus est, Judices extra Ordinem, qui de Ordinariis cognoscant.

I was thrown into this Way of thinking by the Conversation I had this Morning with an honest old Christian, who made me a Visit. He complained to me very warmly of the many Hardships our Colonies in America have long laboured under, both as to Trade and Government. He shewed me a List of some Gentlemen, who had formerly been sent to reside in our Plantations, with their several Characters annexed. I observed among them several, who were Men of Honour, Worth, and Integrity, and who were in every Point equal to the great Charge, with which They were intrusted. I observed with Concern there were others, who, if Justice be a requisite in the Art of Government, as I think and believe it is, could not have the least Pretence to be made Governors. They did not only want common Justice, but common Sense; and were known to be of so immoral a Behaviour in private Life, that one would think they were sent abroad only, that they might not disturb the Peace of the Community at Home, and therefore merited rather to be transported as Criminals, to purge off the Guilt of their Conduct at home, than as the Representatives of Royal Authority.

I myself remember two or three very eminent Personages, who were formerly sent to King it abroad. One was an excellent Buffoon, and could play a Tune upon his Chin, or dance an Hornpipe with great Humour and Agility. Another had distinguished Himself to great Advantage in the Profession of Pimping; and a Third undertook to betray the Interest of a People, who had trusted the Management of their Affairs in his Hands.

There were likewise, amongst them, Gentlemen of another Cast. Here you might discover a Person, who once perhaps made some Figure in his Country; who after having wasted the Bulk of his Estate, in purchasing of Mayors; in making Aldermen; in bribing, feasting and roaring at all public Elections in his Country; in caballing and supporting the Power and Passions of a first Minister with all his Interest without Doors, and with every Vote within Doors; finds himself at last very much disordered in his Finances; the promised Place, which was to be such as might not vacate his Seat in Parliament (for He was told that his Attendance there was absolutely necessary) is not yet found; the Pension is not paid; his Creditors press, and at last He accepts, with Reluctance, a Provisionalship. Thus is this unhappy Man, violent in his Passions, and necessitous in his Circumstances, sent with a Commission to govern Mankind. He, who never had any Government over himself, or the least Oeconomy in private Life, is deputed to preside over the Properties of a whole People, and to execute the Laws of civil Government.

Now, whatever Minister recommends a Commission to be given by his Prince to a Person of this Character, and, under these Circumstances, abuses his Trust and Confidence. What is it but to let a hungry half-starved Wolf loose upon the Fold? Is it not saying, That is the Pasture; there is the Fold; Go, feed, and be fat? Few of these gaunt and hungry Vicegerents set out with Purpose to learn the Language, or to confute the Interest of the Plantations they are sent to govern. They have an Interest, which more nearly concerns them. They are to repair a shattered Fortune; to redeem their mortgaged Farms in England; and to resist that Estate by Rapine, which they have almost consumed by Luxury and foolish Party Rage.

What Ideas can the poor laborious Planters form of a just and a great Monarch from such Representatives as these? Good and wise Governors, will not only take Care of the due Execution of the Laws, and have a strict Regard to Equity, but they will endeavour, by their Examples and Deportments, to allure the Subjects not only to the Admiration and Imitation of Virtue, but to give them just and honourable Notions of the Prince, whose Delegates they are; instead of which these hopeful Deputy Kings incite the meaner Sort of the People, extremely apt to copy the Examples of their Superiors, to all Manner of Rapine and Injustice; while the more reasonable and substantial Part of the Colony, looking upon these temporary Governors only as so many Court Spongers, sent by some Favourite Minister to suck up the Treasure of the Land, and to devour the Fruit of their honest Labours, instead of Obedience and Affection, pay them nothing but Hatred and Contempt. They detest and despise them; and, in Return, their Vice-Roy harrahs and plunders them. Thus the Governors and the Governed live in a cordial and mutual Abhorrence of each other.

Some People have been apprehensive, that if this Practice of sending Men of no Fortunes, or Principles, to superintend our Provinces, had been continued, as it was in some past Reigns, it might have proved of dangerous Consequence, and the People might have been provoked to have shaken off their Allegiance to Great-Britain; but others conclude, with more Reason, that our Colonies can never revolt, let their Usage be what it will;

since their Substance, their Families and their Children, are so many Hostages for their Faith. If this be so, it is unjust, ungenerous and inhuman, not to take proper Care that those People, who so well deserve Protection, be not injured or insulted under that specious Name; and, as I have already hinted, I think whatever Minister should recommend a Person to his Prince, who was not, to all Appearance, duly qualified for this great Trust, ought to be answerable for his Misconduct.

It was an excellent Saying of that glorious Prince Edward III. when He caused Thorpe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to be hanged for taking a Bribe; that He being intrusted as the King's Deputy, to administer Justice in that Court, He had, as much as in Him lay, broken that solemn Oath, which his Majesty made to his People at his Coronation.

France hath always been particularly careful of the Government of her Colonies; judging very politically, and knowing well, that the Nature of Man is prone to Avarice, the Parent of Injustice, and to Luxury, the Devourer of Wealth; both Principles equally inconsistent with the Welfare of civil Government. Maxime autem adducuntur plerique, ut eos Justitia capiat obliquo, cum in Imperiorum, Honorum, Gloriarum Cupiditate incidunt; Mankind, says Cicero, are apt to forget the Love of Justice, under the Temptations of Power, Honours and Glory. The French therefore never send any Persons abroad to govern their Colonies, but under the strictest Regulations. Their Salaries, as you formerly observed, are paid by the King, who never advances any ignorant, voracious, or necessitous Persons to those Employments. They are likewise prohibited, under severe Penalties, from accepting Donatives, of any Kind, from the People; and therefore it is reasonable to suppose that they are not quartered upon, nor pay any Pensions to the Ministers at Home. The Wisdom of these Regulations discovers itself in the Effects of Them; and the Conduct of their Governors is judged from those Effects. If They rule well, it will be seen on the Face of the Country; it will appear in the flourishing Condition of their Manufactures and Commerce; as well as in the general Happiness and Ease of the People, over whom they preside. If no Complaints of private or public Injustice are exhibited against Them; if They do not grow exorbitantly rich in a short Time, without any visible Methods; if They have gained the Affections of the People; if They have strengthened their Colonies by wise and prudent Measures; if They have preserved a particular Regard to the Execution of Justice; if They have encouraged Morality and Religion; in a Word, if They have acted, during their Administration, like wise and honest Men, They are recalled to Court and rewarded by the King with Pensions, Places, or Honours; but otherwise They are laid aside with Ignominy, or punished with Severity, according to their Demerits.

It may be said, perhaps, that in England we have been sometimes obliged to send Persons abroad, whose Characters would not bear too rigid an Examination, because Gentlemen of distinguished Birth, eminent Abilities, and large Estates, are not over-sound of these Employments. They do not care to seek out a new World; to live at such a Distance from their native Country, their Families, and Fortunes; or to breathe in an Air unwholesome, perhaps, and disagreeable to Them. But this Objection is fallacious, being founded on a Supposition that We are arguing for Persons of the first Rank to be put into these Employments; whereas many Reasons might be brought to prove that Noblemen, whose Birth and Characters have accustomed Them to a splendid Way of living, are far from being the most proper Persons to preside over Colonies, which were first established, and can be supported only by a Spirit of Industry. I speak this without any Design of reflecting on the Conduct or Memories of those noble Persons, who have been formerly placed in such Stations; but I hope it will be no Offence to give my Opinion that there are other Men, whose Education, and Manner of Life, are better fitted for such Posts; and tho' the Purity of these Robes hath been not a little sullied by some, who have worn Them, yet Men of Integrity would soon retrieve the Dignity of the Character, and be proud of Employments in Themselves both illustrious and honourable; for no where can a Man of real Worth appear with more Glory; in no Station can a good Heart have more Opportunities of calling forth, and exercising every social Virtue.

I shall conclude with only mentioning one Misfortune more, which attends our Colonies, when bad Governors are sent to prey upon Them; that is, they are commonly attended with their Satellites, a Sort of little Favourites, or Instruments of Government, who are generally as ignorant, as vicious, and as poor as Themselves. If I were to give you a List of some of these Wretches, in former Times, with an Account of their Characters at home, you would conclude that They were sent over for a Punishment to the People, instead of a Protection, as They were really a Burlesque upon the Administration of Justice and Government. But I forbear at present, and am, Sir, your humble Servant,

MERCATOR.

At a Meeting of the MERCHANTS and TRADERS of the Town of BOSTON, July 26, 1769.

IT being represented by divers Persons, who had received late Intelligence from London, that the Ministry had acquainted the Merchants there, that all the Acts imposing Duties on Goods imported into the Colonies, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, should be repealed next Session of Parliament, and that they had desired them to write their Friends to that Purpose: And it appearing by Lord Hillsborough's Letter to Governor BERNARD, that nothing more is intended than to take off the Duties on Glass, Paper and Colours, as being contrary to the Principles of Commerce:

VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That the taking off the Duties on those Articles, will by no Means relieve the Trade from the Difficulties it at present labours under; and we apprehend is a Measure intended only to quiet the Manufacturers in Great-Britain, and prevent the setting up those Manufactures in the Colonies: Therefore

1st, Voted, That we will strictly adhere to the Agreement entered into in August last, and send no Orders for any Goods contrary to said Agreement, unless the Revenue Acts are repealed; except Sheet-copper, German Steel, Powder, Wool-combs, Clothiers Sheers, Tin-plates, Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, School-books, Brimstone, Chalk, Allom, Copperas and Grindstones; which Articles, we apprehend, may be imported, without in any Measure interfering with the true Intent and Design of said Agreement.

2dly, That we will not give any Countenance, Support or Encouragement, to any Master of a Vessel, who shall at any Time here-

after, until the Revenue Acts are repealed, lade or take on board the Vessel of which he is Master, at any Port in Great-Britain, any Goods, Wares or Merchandise whatever, except such Goods as are allowed to be imported here by the Agreement aforesaid.

3dly, That we will not give any Encouragement, nor suffer our Goods, in future, to come on board any Vessel or Vessels belonging to Gentlemen in this or any other Seaport Town within the Province, unless they do give the Master or Masters of their Vessels direct and positive Orders in Writing, not to lade or take on board their Vessels, any Goods whatever, except such as are, by the above-mentioned Agreement, allowed to be imported.

4thly, We further agree, that should any Goods, Wares or Merchandise (save such Goods as are above excepted) be consigned to us for Sale, or sent to us contrary to Order by any Vessel or Vessels whatever, we will not receive such Goods, nor pay the Freight of them.

5thly, Whereas divers Persons who are now bound for Great-Britain, and others who may sail for those Parts the ensuing Fall, may apprehend that while they are out of the Province, they shall not be held to the late Agreement for Non-importation:

Voted, That in case any such Person or Persons should ship any Goods for this Port, until they have Advice that the Merchants and Traders in general in this Town have agreed to import, it shall be deemed a Breach of their Agreement, and their Names shall be published to the World: And all other Persons residing here, who shall import any Kind of Goods contrary to the true Intent of the said Agreement, shall be treated in like Manner.

And it is expected that if any Person or Persons have, through Inattention, sent conditional Orders for Goods, that they immediately countermand the same.

Voted, That Mr. William Bowes, Mr. Jonathan Amory, Captain Samuel Partridge, Mr. Samuel Abbott, Mr. Thomas Walley, Mr. Moses Gill, Mr. William Bant, Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland, Mr. Joshua Gardner, Mr. Thomas Braute, Mr. Edward Church, and Mr. Samuel Salisbury, be a Committee to procure a Subscription of the Inhabitants of this Town, not to purchase any Goods of such Persons as have or may import any Goods from Great-Britain, contrary to the late Agreement of the Merchants, and that the Names of such Importers shall be inserted in the public Prints by said Committee.

Voted, That Capt. Partridge, Capt. Dabwood, Capt. Bradford, Capt. Waldo, and Capt. Mather, be a Committee to inspect the Manifests of the Cargoes of any Vessels that may arrive from Great-Britain between this Time and the First of January next, and make the most strict Enquiry, whether any Person or Persons have imported any Articles contrary to the Agreement aforesaid, and insert the Names of such Importers, if any there shall be, in the public Prints, unless they will immediately deliver said Goods into the Hands of the standing Committee of the Merchants.

Voted, That Arnold Waller, Esq; Mr. Henderson Incher, Mr. William Dennie, Mr. William Molliniaux, and Mr. Isaac Smith, be a Committee to prepare a State of the Embarrassments and Difficulties the Trade labours under, by Means of the late Regulations and Revenue Acts; and also a true Representation of the Conduct of the Commissioners and other officers of the Customs, and lay the same before the Merchants at their next Meeting.

JAMES ROSE,

Who kept shop almost at the corner of Second-street, in Arch-street, Philadelphia, is removed round the same corner, to the second door in Second-street, on the north side of Arch-street, and next door to Mr. Edward Duffield's, Watch-maker, where he continues to sell, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, the following GOODS, for cash only, viz.

THREE-fourths, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Irish linens; 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. 3 8ths cotton and linen checks; cotton and linen stripes; cotton holland; striped bed-tickings and bunts; brown and white 9-8ths Irish sheetings; 9-8ths and ell-wide brown and white Russia sheetings; Irish and Russia dowlas and whitened raven's duck; Russia drillings, diapers and huckabacks; clotting and napping diapers; table linen; cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches; long lawns; 6-4ths and ell-wide muslins; plain, striped and flowered silk gauzes and kentings; kenting handkerchiefs; bandana, roman, Barcelona and lungee silk handkerchiefs; black neckcloths; black and blue taffeties; black, blue, green, purple, cloth-coloured, and striped ell-wide perians; a very neat and general assortment of pomsadour, light and dark ground cotton chintzes; single and double purple and pomsadour ground calicoes; India calicoes; masqueraded and striped bengals; striped bombays; stuffs and shalloes; blue, green and cloth-coloured fine and superfine sagathies; shalloons, durants and tammies; black, blue, green, cloth-coloured and crimson calimancoes; striped and plain camblets; single and double worsted damasks; do-fettes, crapes and poplins; men, women, and boys cotton, thread, and worsted hose, both ribbed and plain; black, blue, cloth-coloured, crimson, and scarlet breeches-patterns; cotton velvets; broad and finest cloths; dyed jeans; thicksets and fustians; men and women's gloves; women's best purple leather gloves and mitts, both flowered and plain; a large assortment of women's worsted shoes; stamp and striped linen handkerchiefs; Scotch, and taylor's threads; buckram, buttons, and swift; the best German and Scotch ozenbrigs; G. B. wool and cotton cards; French indigo; guns; gun-powder and shot; table knives and forks, with several other articles in the cutlery way; together with an assortment of India china; stone, glass, and glass ware; bohea tea; pepper, allspice, ginger, cloves, clays, mace, and cinnamon; and a variety of other articles, too tedious to insert.

N. B. As the above goods are purchased uncommonly low, for cash, he hopes to convince all who please to favour him with their custom, that not one shop-keeper, either in town or country, can or will sell any of the above articles on more reasonable terms.

STOLEN out of the Pasture of John Justice, living on Boon's Island, on the 30th of July at Night, a dark brown MARE, with a white Spot under her Mane, which hangs on the near Side, and a small Saddle-mark on her Back, paces mostly, has large Hoofs, no Brand nor Ear-mark; she is about 15 Hands high, and was four Years old last Spring. Wh ever secures said Mare and Thief, so as he be brought to Justice, and the Owner have her again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for the Mare, and reasonable Charges, paid by

ISAAC JUSTICE.

By the HARRIOT PACKET, Captain OAK, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

L O N D O N, May 30.
To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,
The HUMBLE PETITION of the FREEHOLDERS of the County of MIDDLESEX.
Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, beg Leave, with all affectionate Submission and Humility, to throw ourselves at your Royal Feet, and humbly to implore your paternal Attention to those Grievances, of which this County, and the whole Nation, complain, and those fearful Apprehensions, with which the whole British Empire is most justly alarmed.

With great Grief and Sorrow we have long beheld the Endeavours of certain evil minded Persons, who attempt to infuse into your Royal Mind, Notions and Opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious Tendency, and who promote and counsel such Measures, as cannot fail to destroy that Harmony and Confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous Prince, and a free and loyal People.

For this disaffected Purpose, they have introduced into every Part of the Administration of our happy, legal Constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary Power; to prevent which, is the sole Aim of all our Laws, and was the sole Cause of all those Disturbances and Revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy Country; for our Ancestors, by their own fatal Experience, well knew, that, in a State where Discretion begins, Law, Liberty and Safety end. Under the Pretence of this Discretion, or, as it was formerly, and has been lately called, Law of State---we have seen

English Subjects, and even a Member of the British Legislature, arrested by Virtue of a General Warrant, issued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the Law of the Land---their Houses rifled and plundered, their Papers seized, and used as Evidence upon Trial---Their Bodies committed to close Imprisonment---The Habeas Corpus eluded---Trial by Jury discountenanced, and the first Law-Officer of the Crown publicly insinuating, that Juries are not to be trusted---Printers punished by the Ministry in the Supreme Court, without a Trial by their Equals, without any Trial at all---The Remedy of the Law for false Imprisonment barred and defeated---The Plaintiff and his Attorney, for their Appeal to the Law of the Land, punished by Expenses and Imprisonment, and made, by forced Engagements, to desist from their legal Claim---A Writing determined to be a Libel by a Court, where it was not cognizable in the first Instance, contrary to Law, because all Appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior Courts and Juries influenced by such Predetermination---A Person condemned in the said Court, as the Author of the supposed Libel, unheard, without Defence or Trial---Unjust Treatment of Petitions, by selecting only such Parts as might be wrested to criminate the Petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him Redress---The Thanks of one Branch of the Legislature proposed by a Minister to be given to an acknowledged Offender for his Offence, with the declared Intention of screening him from Law---Attacks wrenched from their original Intention of removing Obstructions to the Proceedings of Law, to punish, by Sentence of arbitrary Fine and Imprisonment, without Trial or Appeal, supposed Offences committed out of Court---Perpetual Imprisonment of an Englishman without Trial, Conviction, or Sentence, by the same Mode of Attachment, wherein the same Person is at once Party, Accuser, Judge and Jury---Instead of the ancient and legal Civil Police, the Military introduced at every Opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patrolling the Streets, to the Alarm and Terror of the Inhabitants---The Lives of many of your Majesty's innocent Subjects destroyed by Military Execution---Such Military Execution solemnly adjudged to be legal---Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded---The Civil Magistracy rendered contemptible by the Appointment of improper and incapable Persons---The Civil Magistrates tampered with by Administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their Duty---Mobs and Rioters hired and raised by the Ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal Proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's Mind, by false Insinuations against the Loyalty of your Majesty's Subjects---The Freedom of Election violated by corrupt and undue Influence, by unpunished Violence and Murder---The just Verdicts of Juries, and the Opinion of the Judges, overruled by false Representations to your Majesty; and the Determinations of the Law set aside, by new, unprecedented, and dangerous Means; thereby leaving the Guilty without Restraint, and the Injured without Redress, and the Lives of your Majesty's Subjects at the Mercy of every Ruffian, protected by Administration---Obsolete and vexatious Claims of the Crown set on foot for Partial and Election Purposes---Partial Attacks on the Liberty of the Press: The most daring and pernicious Libels against the Constitution, and against the Liberty of the Subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest Libel against a Minister is punished with the utmost Rigour---Wicked Attempts to encrease and establish a Standing Army, by endeavouring to vest in the Crown an unlimited Power over the Militia; which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the Constitution, by augmenting the Power of Administration, in Proportion to their Delinquency---Repeated Endeavours to diminish the Importance of Members of Parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on Administration collectively. Even Threats having been employed by Ministers to suppress the Freedom of Debate; and the Wrath of Parliament denounced against Measures authorized by the Law of the Land---Resolutions of one Branch of the Legislature, set up as the Law of the Land, being a direct Usurpation of the Rights of the two other Branches, and therefore a manifest Infringement of the Constitution---Public Money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all Inquiry into the Cause of Arrears into the Civil List prevented by the Ministry---Inquiry into a Pay-master's Public Accounts stopped in the Exchequer, though the Sums unaccounted for by that Paymaster amount to above 40 Millions Sterling---Public Loans perverted to private Ministerial Purposes---Prostitution of public Honours and Rewards to Men, who can neither plead public Virtue nor Services---Irreligion and Immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your Majesty's Royal Example, encouraged by Administration, both by Example and Precept.

The same Discretion has been extended, by the same evil Counsellors, to your Majesty's Dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering Fellow Subjects in that Part of the World, Grievances and Apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at home.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,

SUCH are the Grievances and Apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best Part of your Majesty's loyal Subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your Royal Repose, though ready to lay down our Lives and Fortunes for your Majesty's Service, and for the Constitution as by Law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a Constitutional Remedy, by the Means of our own Representatives: But our legal and free Choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the Right of Election now finally taken from us, by the unprecedented Seating of a Candidate, who was never chosen by the County, and who, even to become a Candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his Seat in Parliament, under the Pretence of an insignificant Place, invited thereto by the prior Declaration of a Minister, that whoever opposed our Choice, though with but four Votes, should be declared Member for the County: We see ourselves, by this last Act, deprived even of the Franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject State of Slavery, and left without Hopes or Means of Redress, but from your Majesty or God.

Deign then, Most Gracious Sovereign, to listen to the Prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's Subjects; and to banish from your Royal Favour, Trust, and Confidence, for ever, these

evil and pernicious Counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the Affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful Subjects, and whose Suggestions tend to deprive your People of their dearest and most essential Rights; and who have traitorously dared to depart from the Spirit and Letter of those Laws, which have secured the Crown of these Realms to the House of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest Prayers to God, that it may continue untarnished to the latest Posterity.

(Copy)

Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

L E G H O R N, May 6.

ABODY of French Troops, going from Ajaccio, in order to entrench themselves two Miles off, were attacked the 28th ult. by Colonel Abatucci, but with what Success is not known. The French Troops received Orders to be in Readiness against the 30th. It is said, that several of the French are gone over to Gen. Paoli, who gives great Encouragement to Deserters.

May 16. There have been several Actions in Corsica almost at the same Time. The Relations vary; but the following, we are told, may be depended on as the Substance of what has happened. The Corsicans have taken 60 loaded Mules, and entirely defeated a Detachment of 200 French, who escorted them.

The Count de Vaux having advanced with the greatest Part of his Army by Rostino, there possessed himself of some Heights, from whence he played his Artillery. On this Gen. Paoli making a Feint of retiring, the French came down with great Impetuosity, which brought on a most furious Engagement, the Issue of which was not at all favourable to the French. Gen. Paoli had even cut off their Communication with Bastia and San Fiorenzo, so that they were in Danger of being forced to surrender. It is added, that in this disagreeable Situation, the Count de Vaux had dispatched a Felucca to Bastia, to demand Succour.

The French, who were posted at Ajaccio, having marched out from thence, advanced as far as Mezzana. But their Enterprize, according to the Accounts, has turned out very unsuccessfully, they having been beaten, and obliged to re-enter into Ajaccio.

Those at Calvia, who, pursuant to the Plan of Operations, had set themselves in Motion on the same Day, had met with the like Fate.

Bastia, May 7. The Village of Alata, a pretty considerable Place, near Ajaccio, having a few Days ago sent a Submission to the Count de Narbonne, who has eight Battalions under his Command, he marched with some of his Troops to take Possession of that Village. In his Way he perceived some Corsicans upon the Hills, who made Signals to him that they would surrender; but when he came near to them, they made a general Discharge, which killed several of his Officers and Men, after which they ran away. The Count de Narbonne pursued and took some of them, who will be punished agreeable to the Declaration that was published by the Count de Vaux, as it appears that the Inhabitants of Alata were in Concert with them, having abandoned their Houses, and set Fire to the Village. The Day before Yesterday the Count de Vaux advanced his Army to St. Nicholas, where it is encamped. The Count de Marboeuf, and the Marquis de Boufflers, each of them commanded a Battalion.

Petersburgh, May 8. The Brigadier Chederas having been commanded to seize the Fortresses of Taganrock, at the Mouth of the Don, on the Border of the Sea of Azoph, quitted the Fort of St. Demetrius the 11th of April last, and marched with a Body of Troops, some Engineers and Cannoneers, and on the 13th took the Fortress. Immediately after which, he caused Te Deum to be sung on Account of the Success of the Expedition, and ordered the Russian Colours, and the Arms of the Empress, to be planted on the principal Rampart towards the Sea.

Warsaw, May 17. Prince Gallitzin, after singing Te Deum for his late Victory, was in March the 2d of May, to re-occupy the Camp of Kalus, and refresh his Troops. The same Day the Pacha of Natolia having collected some of the Runaways, and massacred the Jews and Christians, whom the Pacha of Choczim had turned out of that City as useless Mouths, advanced and attacked the Russians in their March, but they only took about ten empty Waggon, the Captain, who covered the Train with 80 Men keeping them off for four Hours, without losing a single Man. In the mean Time Prince Prozorowski was detached to engage the Pacha of Natolia, which he did with such Courage and Conduct, that the Enemies soon gave Way, and were pursued as far as Pruth.

Paris, May 19. Letters from Russia of the 7th Instant, brought by a Courier extraordinary from the Count de Vaux, declare, that all the District of Nebbio, composed of seven Villages, had submitted to his Majesty's Troops; that the Corsicans had abandoned their Entrenchments in that Quarter; and that Borgo, which had cost us 300 Men last Year, had been retaken without striking a Blow, where our People found the Cannon they left there, and two others belonging to the Corsicans; we had only two Officers and seven Men killed, with about twenty wounded, in making ourselves Masters of these important Posts. The Letters add, that the Inhabitants of Zouza had also submitted, and that we had got Possession of the Pass of Lento.

Paris, May 29. Since the Count de Vaux has ordered Ships to cruise round the Island, the Captain of a Genoese Felucca, has taken a Neapolitan Vessel from Leghorn, laden with Shot, Cannon Balls, &c. a small Chest was also found, containing three Parcels, and two Bags, filled with Gold, consigned to Gen. Paoli.

Genoa, April 29. By the last Letters from Toulon, we are assured, that there were in that Harbour, and at Marseilles, no less than 300 Transports, ready to sail for Corsica, having on board a large Body of Troops, several Pieces of Cannon, and 1800 Horses; this Reinforcement completes the second Division of the 15 Battalions destined for the Reduction of that Island. A Vessel, just arrived from Holland, fell in with above 30 Sail, several Leagues from the Land, which are conjectured to be Part of this Fleet.

From the Frontiers of Poland and Hungary, May 10.

During the last Month no less than 13 Battles have been fought between the Confederates and the Russians; Five of which ended to the Advantage of the Rebels, and Six in Favour of the Russians; in the Two other, the Success on both Sides was pretty equal. Five Bodies of Confederates are encamped upon these Frontiers, under Dzierzanowski, and Prince Lubomirski, who have all publicly declared, that they will adhere to the Terms of the Confederacy of Bar.

Hague, May 28. On the 20th Instant, the Baron de Muffin Poulichkin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia, received a Courier with the following Dispatches, which he immediately communicated to the President of the Assembly of the States General.

"The Russian Army, commanded by Prince Gallitzin, has defeated, near Choczim, a Body of 30,000 or 40,000 Turks, and taken a great Number of Prisoners. The Turks, besides many Thousands of killed and wounded, have lost all their Baggage and Artillery, their Military Chest, valued at 50,000 Golden Crowns, and 70 Camels, loaded with Provisions and valuable Effects. As the Turks have burnt the Town of Choczim, and destroyed all the neighbouring Country, Prince Gallitzin, notwithstanding this Advantage, was obliged to repass the Niester, in order to be near his Magazines; which he has, nevertheless, brought forward. A more circumstantial Detail of this Affair will soon be published."

L O N D O N, May 27.

A Morning Paper says, it is now expected that the first Hostilities preparative to a War, and previous to any Declaration, will be struck against our Settlements in the East-Indies.

We hear that Mr. WEST, the celebrated History Painter, will shortly be knighted.

May 30. Letters of Recal are already, or soon will be sent, it is said, to our Ministers at two Northern Courts. The Reason for this Measure, whether it be on Account of the respective Princes, or relative to the Gentlemen themselves, is not at present publicly known.

It is said that the Substance of the News arrived from the East-Indies is, that the celebrated Hyder Ally, having sent his Son to negotiate Matters with the Nabob, had entered into a strict Treaty with that Potentate, and was supplied by him with a Body of 30,000 Men, who made an Attack, a short Time after, upon the advanced Guard of the English Army, who were entrenched in a wild Part of the Country, at a great Distance from Madras; that Hyder Ally lost a great Number of Men upon this Occasion, and was obliged to retire; but as the Van-guard of the English were in a Situation that rendered it impossible to supply them for any Length of Time with Provisions, it was thought necessary to order them to join the main Body, which they did the following Night; after several slight Skirmishes with the Enemy, our Troops, having Intelligence that another large Body of Natives had joined Hyder Ally, thought it advisable, to prevent being surrounded, to retire nearer to Madras, which they did in good Order; and as they had been reinforced by a Number of fresh Troops, and had got a good Train of Artillery, they were under little Apprehensions from their Enemies, when the Letters came away.

May 31. It is said the English at Bengal have been grossly deceived by a Number of French Deserters, which came over to them last Year from the Islands of Mauritius and Madagascar, under Convivance of the French Commander in Chief, and that these Deserters have only been employed by the French as Spies upon the English Armaments in Asia.

To counter operate this bad News, it was Yesterday Morning confidently reported, that the English Ministry have consented to send over five Regiments of Foot to Bengal immediately, and that this Military Force is to be supported with six Ships of the Line; otherwise the East-India Company will not be in a Situation of making good their annual Payment of 400,000l. And it is further talked, that a Commander in Chief, with a Plenipotentiary, will be appointed at the Head of this Expedition.

We are informed, that an Express arrived on Saturday Night last to the Russian Ambassador, with Advice that the Russians had gained a great Victory over the Turks, near the Banks of the Black Sea; the Turks set Fire to a fortified Town in all the Quarters, which facilitated their Retreat: It is said they retired towards Constantinople, with great Loss.

As the last Packets from the East-Indies have not yet been opened, we cannot pretend to lay the exact State of Affairs, in that Part of the World, before the Public; but, by the most probable Accounts, our Situation at Madras is not so desperate as some People have represented. By a Passenger, who is just arrived in one of the Ships, we are informed, that the Governor and Council were making great Preparations, when he came away, to put the White Town in a State of Defence; that our Troops were in high Spirits, notwithstanding a putrid Fever had, for some Time, raged among them, and proved very fatal to many; that our People seemed under no Apprehensions of a Visit from the French at Pondicherry, which is about 63 Miles to the South of Madras, they having hitherto, at least to Appearance, conducted themselves in a very peaceable Manner towards us; and that they will be able to sustain a Siege a long Time, provided the Enemy are not able to deprive them of the fresh Water which they are obliged to fetch from Springs at a good Distance from the Town, the Front of which stands towards the Sea, while a salt Water River runs on the Rear of it, which prevents the fresh Water from coming to it.

One of the Articles of disagreeable Intelligence from Fort St. George, is said to be an Account of the Armenian and Gentoo Inhabitants having made an Insurrection in the Black Town, which had been with great Difficulty quelled by the Governor.

Yesterday came to the India-house, the Purser of the Lord Mansfield Indianman, Captain M'Leod, with an Account of the above Ship being safe arrived off the Isle of Wight, from Fort St. George and Bombay.

Immediately after the Account of the Arrival of the above Ship, it was reported, that Fort St. George was taken by the French.

Accounts are said to have been received by some of the East-India Ships just arrived, that the French have now 6000 regular Troops at and near their Settlement of Pondicherry, on the Coast of Coromandel, about sixty Miles from Fort St. George.

June 1. A Letter from Leghorn, which arrived by the last Mail, contains the following extraordinary Piece of Intelligence: "By an Account from the Chevalier de Saintgrieu, who attacked and carried the Pass of Borgo, we are assured, that several Women were found in Arms at that Place, and that great Numbers of them, inspired with the Flame of Liberty, had insisted upon following the main Body of Paoli's Troops, in order to take Care of the Sick and Wounded, provide Provisions and Forage for the Army, and do other Offices to lessen the Fatigue of the Men."

The celebrated Hyder Ally has now above 600 French Engineers in his Train of Artillery.

Yesterday News was brought to the King's Bench Prison, that on Thursday last, on breaking open the Will of a Country Gentleman deceased, a Legacy of 2000l. was bequeathed to John Wilkes, Esquire.

Notwithstanding most of the great Powers in India seem at present to be leagued against us, it is the Opinion of People who understand these Matters, that our Troops in that Part of the World are an Over-match to all the Force which can be brought against us.

A Report now prevails, that the Frontier Province of Minapour was over-run by the Marattas and Zimmendars, when the last Letters came from India, and that two powerful Subahs had threatened the Provinces of Mazalipatam, and Nezampatam.

Letters by Yesterday's Flanders Mail bring Advice, that Paoli has had a general Action with the French in Corsica, and has obtained a complete Victory over them, and made 5000 Prisoners, who it is thought will be put to the Sword, as the French put to the Sword the Inhabitants of the Villages they passed through.

The French have already lost by Sickness, and the Sword, above 7000 Men, including Prisoners, since their first Operations against the gallant Paoli.

June 2. We hear there is soon to be a great Promotion in the Marine of France. The Prince de Rohan, lately made Chief D'Escadre, is to be made a Lieutenant-General.

A Plan is now under Consideration for making the Island of Bermuda a free Port, in Consequence of some Petitions laid before the Lords of Trade, for the better Promotion of Trade and Commerce.

It is said a large Body of Regular Troops will be embarked for the East-Indies, as soon as possible.

June 3. The last Packet from North-America brought a Letter of Thanks from the Town of Boston to Col. Barre, for his Conduct in Parliament, and also inclosed him a Remonstrance to his Majesty, setting forth the Grievances they labour under, and particularly mentioning the Conduct of Governor ---; also the Contents of 6 intercepted Letters, which discovered a Project of the most dangerous Nature---The above Remonstrance, we hear, was presented Yesterday.

Eight Articles of Impeachment are expected to be exhibited at the Meeting of the P---, against two great Men; which it is thought will be followed by many more.

The Cabinet Councils that have been lately held, are said to be on Affairs of the utmost Consequence, both foreign and domestic; but that nothing decisive has, as yet, been determined on either.

June 5. A Correspondent observes, that Mr. Wilkes in England; Dr. Lucas in Ireland; and Pascal Paoli in Corsica, are the three greatest Patriots in their respective Countries, that ever appeared as Corepatriots, in any Age or Nation.

The Accounts arrived by the Flanders Mail this Day, relating to Corsica, are extremely contradictory.---Advices from Cervione, dated the 9th of May, declare, that Paoli had attacked the French in the Defile of Tenda, totally routed their advanced Guard, killed several Hundreds, and taken a great Number of Prisoners. But Letters from Paris say, that on the 9th of last Month 4000 Corsicans having passed the River Guala, and attacked their Army on the Left, Count de Vaux ordered that Wing to be reinforced

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with 800 Men, under the Marquis d'Escloumbre, and the Corsicans received such a Repulse from the Bayonets of the French, that they were obliged to throw themselves into the River, and endeavour to repass it by swimming, on which Occasion a vast Number were drowned. A further Account from Brussels says, that the Letters have been received there, confirming the Success of the French Troops, with the Addition of the Corsicans having lost 800 Men, with several Officers of Rank, and that they had been obliged to abandon some of their most advantageous Posts, in Consequence of the vigorous Efforts of their Enemies, who had taken Possession of the Height, and all that Part of the Island, adjacent to the River Guola.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, May 12.

"This Day a Vessel arrived from Corfica. The French, immediately after having received their Reinforcements, marched through the flat Country, where they found all the Towns and Villages abandoned by the Inhabitants; this encouraging them to march farther, without taking the necessary Precautions, they found their whole Army, consisting of 5000 Men, suddenly surrounded by Paoli, and his two Brothers, who immediately attacked, and totally routed them, killing great Numbers upon the Spot, and the Fugitives were afterwards attacked by those who had abandoned their Villages, so that very few of them escaped."

We hear that a Gentleman arrived at St. James's from Corfica on Thursday Night, who brought a Confirmation of the Defeat of a Body of French in that Island by the Corsicans.

June 6. It is generally believed the Middlesex Petition, lately presented, will be laid before the Parliament, at their next General Meeting; but what Steps the Houses will take concerning it, we must not presume to imagine; however, some People suppose, that either House may, if they think fit, call any Person before them, who signed the Petition, to prove such Allegations therein, as they shall please to pitch upon: Wherefore it should seem necessary for all the Freeholders, who subscribed it, to prepare themselves by that Time, to prove the Truth of every Grievance mentioned therein.

A Morning Paper says, the precipitate Return of Lord Harcourt from Paris, is now ascribed to the Behaviour of the French Court, on that Ambassador's presenting a late spirited Remonstrance against his Most Christian Majesty's unjust Invasion of Corsica.

This Morning several Gentlemen, Agents for the Colonies, attended the Levee of the Earl of Rochfort, on Affairs of Moment relative to North-America.

Count Chatalet, the French Ambassador, is preparing to return to Paris one Day next Week, which Circumstance, when put together with Lord Harcourt's sudden and unexpected Return from the Court of Versailles, occasions a Variety of Conjectures.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 26.

"According to our Letters from the East-Indies, Pondicherry is retaking with surprising Celerity. It appears certain, that the Affairs of the English have changed their Face in India. The Nabob, their inveterate Enemy, has taken from them, as well by Craft as Force, several important Posts on the Coast of Coromandel; and if he makes a proper Use of his Victory, may draw thencefrom the greatest Advantages."

June 7. On Monday the Antelope Man of War, Commodore Byron, sailed from Portsmouth for Newfoundland; the Commodore has carried over several valuable Presents for the Indian Chiefs in the Neighbourhood of St. John's, and in the Country of Labrador, to attach them more firmly to the British Interest.

It is rumoured that the last American Dispatches brought over some secret Intelligence, respecting the apparent Designs of a certain Power to disturb the Tranquility of the British Provinces on that Continent.

It is reported that a certain Petition gave much Offence, and that at a respectable Meeting, it was moved to apprehend some of the principal Subscribers; the Motion was, however, overruled, and the Petition given into the Hands of a great Lawyer, who is to consider what is best to be done with regard to it, and report his Opinion at a future Meeting. It is generally imagined it will be laid before an august Assembly.

It is said the Dispute at Court on Monday Night last, between two Personages of very distinguished Characters, did not arise from any Puntillo about Precedency, but from some Offence, which one of them took at the other's treating, in a light Manner, a Piece of important Intelligence, that has been lately received from the Continent; and that the Dispute was at last happily terminated by the friendly Interposition of the Earl of H.

The following is a Translation of the Letter which Prince Gallitzin, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, wrote to the Empress of Russia, to notify the Victory which he has gained over the Turks.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"I HAVE the Honour to inform your Imperial Majesty, by this Letter, wrote in great Haste, of a signal Victory gained this Day over the Enemy, through the Assistance of the Most High, and the good Fortune attending the Arms of your Imperial Majesty. The Turkish Army, commanded by Karaman Pacha, notwithstanding his advantageous Situation under the Forts of Choczim, has been attacked, defeated and dispersed, Part being driven into the Town, and the rest flying off with the utmost Precipitation. The whole Enemy's Camp is taken. As for the rest, I shall not fail to send your Imperial Majesty an exact Detail of this glorious Day. I am, with the most profound Respect,

Your Imperial Majesty's

Camp of Choczim, Most devoted Subject,
April 19, 1769, O. S. Prince ALEX. GALLITZIN."

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.

On Monday Evening last was married SAMUEL POWELL, Esquire, to Miss ELIZABETH WILLING.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 3, 1769.

"Our Ministry give out they will repeal the late Acts of Parliament, respecting America, early in next Session, yet we wish your Merchants may hold firm their Resolutions of not importing Goods from hence till the Law is actually passed."

Extract of another Letter, of the same Date.

"We quite concur in your Sentiments, respecting the present Subject of Uneasiness between this Country and the Colonies; many here will not believe that all these wrong Measures are taken on ignorantly, or for Want of better Judgment; but we are now wholly in the Hands of such a Set of Men, as were not employed in the two last Reigns. We much approve of your Committee's Letter, and notwithstanding what you may hear of the good Dispositions, nay even Resolutions, of the Ministry to repeal, at the Meeting of the Parliament, we hope you will persevere in your Resolutions, until the Repeals are actually passed."

Extract of another Letter from London, June 7.

"One unlucky Circumstance, relating to your American Affairs, I have hitherto forgot to mention, and to which may be attributed the long Continuance of our Misunderstanding; and that is, that the Ministry have, till now, permitted Lord Hillsborough to guide and direct every Thing in his own Department; and, I am sorry to say it, his positive, self-sufficient Temper, and the riveted Opinion he hath unhappily imbibed, that the Americans ought to be treated with Rigour, and with a high Hand, is very little suited to the proper Discharge of the Trust reposed in him, to the present Debility of our Government at Home, to the Spirit and Importance of the Colonies, to just commercial Maxims, or to the true Interest and Stability of the British Empire, considering Things in the most generous and enlarged Point of View."

On Tuesday last Captain Gregory arrived here, in 8 Weeks, from Cadiz, who informs, that the Day before he sailed, an Account was received there from Madrid, that towards the latter End of May, General Paoli having withdrawn his Forces from the Sea Coast, and possessed the Heights, was followed by the French into the Mountains, where they were attacked by the Corsicans, and entirely defeated; when 1000 of the French were killed on the Spot, and 1200 taken Prisoners. And that his Prussian Majesty had sent a complimentary Letter to General Paoli, on the Occasion, wherein he styled him, *The greatest Hero of the Age*.—On the 21st ult. in Lat. 38, Long. 63, Captain Gregory spoke the Schooner

Dolly, Captain Conway, belonging to Marblehead, bound to Dominica, 20 Days out, all well.

There is a Letter in Town, from a Gentleman of the best Intelligence, with regard to Indian Affairs, in which he says, that the Report of a Misunderstanding between the English and Indians at Detroit, was intirely groundless; that there had been some Uneasiness betwixt the French and Indians there, but that even that was done away, and all very quiet.

Captain Higgs, from the Grenades, on the 29th ult. in Lat. 34: 28, Long. 72: 40, spoke with Captain Hammond, in a Sloop from New-York, for Pensacola, 4 Days out, all well.

By Captain Carman, from St. Croix, we learn, that about the Beginning of last Month, a large Ship, Captain McIntosh, loaded with Rum and Sugar, and bound to some Part of England from the Grenades, having sprung a Leak, bore away for that Place, in order to get it stopped, but unfortunately run ashore on Buck Island, near St. Croix, where she was intirely lost, with the greatest Part of her Cargo, the People saved.—On the 19th of July, in Lat. 20, he parted with Captain Hopkins, in a Ship bound to Rhode Island from St. Croix, all well.

Captain Orr, from St. Ubes, on the 17th of July, in Lat. 30: 23, spoke a Snow, Captain Chambers, from Boston for Barbados, 19 Days out; 21st, in Lat: 30: 23, spoke a Schooner, Captain Watson, from New-London for the Grenades, out 13 Days; and on the 22d, he spoke a Sloop, Captain Plum, from New-London for Barbados, 12 Days out, all well in each Vessel.

Captain Graham, from St. Eustatia, on the 3d Instant, off of Chincoteague, spoke a small Schooner from New-York for North-Carolina, all well.

Captain Ashfield, arrived at New-York from Madeira, the 22d of July, in Lat. 37, Long. 37, spoke with Captain Blair, in the Ship Pennsylvania Farmer, from this Port for Cork, having Part of the 34th Regiment on board.

On Saturday Night last, a Fire broke out in Walnut-street, betwixt Second and Third-streets, which burnt with great Violence for a considerable Time, consumed some adjoining Wooden Buildings, and did considerable Damage to a Brick House belonging to Mr. Paschall.—It is thought that this Fire happened from the Carelessness of a Servant going in among Hay with a lighted Candle, by which a great Part of that Quarter of the Town was in Danger of being burnt down; and as several Accidents of this Kind have happened before in the same Manner, it shows the absolute Necessity there is for the Inhabitants to restrain their Servants from going into Hay Houses, or Stables, after Night, with a Candle, unless secured by a Lanthorn; and even that ought to be avoided as much as possible.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. Captain Collins, at Madeira; Bridges, at Barbados; Long (last from Virginia) at Lisbon; Smith, at Cadiz; Osmán, at Barcelona; and the Captains Crawford and Bedlow, at St. Croix.

The Boston Packet, Captain Scott, from Boston; and the Middleton, Clarke, and Betty, Walker, from Virginia, are arrived at Deal.

The Dove, Nicholson, from New-England, at Oporto.

At Grenada. Captain Lamb, from Virginia; Scott, and Walker, from New-York; Harris, and Saltonstall, from New-London, and Captain Allen, from Salem.

Captain Bedlow, from New-York, is arrived at St. Croix.

Deal, May 17. Sailed, The Royal Briton, Greaves, for Maryland.

June 1. Put back, The Meliora, Montgomery, for Maryland.
2. Remain, The Reward, Necks, for Virginia.

* * * In order to make Room for European Intelligence, we are obliged to defer some Articles from Boston, New-York, &c. till next Week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Sally, J. Beatty, Brig Sally, J. Brown, Sloop Kingston, W. Graham, and Brig James, J. Johnson, from St. Eustatia. Sloop Sally, T. Alberston, New-York. Schooner Esther, B. White, Madeira. Sloop Speedwell, J. Smith, and Sloop Polly, J. Tolly, N. Carolina. Snow Peggy, W. Hattie, Newfoundland. Sloop Sally, J. Higgs, St. Vincents. Brig Rachel, J. Cox, Grenades. Schooner Sally, A. Hunley, Virginia. Sloop Africa, B. Carman, St. Croix. Schooner Experiment, J. Richardson, Honduras. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, Cadiz.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, for New-York. Sloop Ann, H. McPhillimy, Quebec. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, and Ship Chester, L. Weekes, Lisbon. Ship Friendship, W. McCulloch, Leghorn. Schooner Esther, B. White, Boston. Brig Content, J. Featherstone, Barbados. Schooner Franklin, J. Smith, Jamaica.

CLEARED. Ship St. Francis, G. Tremlett, to Newfoundland. Sloop America, J. Gorham, Boston. Brig Queen of the May, A. May, Snow Betty, W. Barber, and Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Lisbon. Sloop Friendship, J. Vine, Anguilla. Brig St. James, J. Martin, Jamaica. Sloop Molly, R. Lake, Rhode-Island,

Pennsylvania, &c.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the ASSEMBLY of this Province to settle the public Accounts, hereby give Notice, That they purpose to attend, at the State-House in this City, on the First Day of September next, and by Adjournments to the Tenth inclusive, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, in order to proceed on the Business to them entrusted; when the County Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and others concerned, are required to give their Attendance, with their several Accounts, prepared for Examination and Adjustment. Philadelphia, August 3, 1769.

MADE at the Subscriber's GLASS-WORKS, and now on hand, to be sold at his house in Market-Street, opposite the Meal-Market, either wholesale, or retail, Between three and four hundred BOXES of WINDOW GLASS, consisting of the common sizes, 10 by 12, 9 by 11, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, 6 by 8, &c. Lamp glass, or any uncommon sizes, under 16 by 18, are cut upon a short notice. Where also may be had, most sorts of bottles, gallon, half gallon, and quart, full measure; half gallon case bottles, snuff and mustard, receivers and retorts of various sizes; also electrifying globes and tubes, &c. As the above-mentioned glass is of American manufacture, it is consequently clear of the duties the Americans so justly complain of, and at present it seems peculiarly the interest of America to encourage her own manufactures, more especially those upon which duties have been imposed, for the sole purpose of raising a revenue.

N. B. He also continues to make the Philadelphia brass buttons, well noted for their strength, such as were made by his deceased father, and are warranted for seven years.

RICHARD WISTAR.

West-Jersey, August 2, 1769.

STOLEN out of Daniel Cooper's Corn Field, opposite to Philadelphia, a Corn Harrow, it was played in the Spring with a Coat of Pitch, it has a Knee fixed along the Middle of it, fastened down at the fore End with a Bolt and Key, it has Handles fixed on the Top, not unlike to Plow or Wheelbarrow Handles, to work it with, it contains 35 Iron Teeth, it has in the fore End of the Knees two Holes, one above the other, for the Clevis Pins to go through; as also was taken away, at the same Time with it, a Plow Clevis, fixed to the Head of the same (it is supposed that the above described Harrow was taken away by Water.) Whoever will give Information to the Owner, so that the Harrow may be had, and the Thief detected, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Forty Shillings, as a Reward for the same, from

DANIEL COOPER.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of VALENTINE SCHALLUS, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Debts; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted by FREDERICA CATERINA SCHALLUS, and JACOB SCHALLUS, Administrators.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 25th of August, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, a certain three story brick messuage, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Lombard-street, and west side of Third-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Lombard-street, 36 feet, and in depth, on Third-street, 77 feet; subject to a groundrent of 10 l. sterling, per annum; late the estate of Alexander Guy, seized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 28th of August, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mrs. Mackinnon, in Germantown, a certain piece of land, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing 16 acres, and 1 quarter of an acre. Also 11 full equal and undivided 15th parts of and in a certain other piece of land, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, containing 12 acres and a half; bounded by lands of Baltus Reiser, and lands late of John Zacharias; and John Reiley; late the estate of Jacob Naglee; seized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 29th of August, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Front-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth from Front-street to Water-street; bounded northward by ground late of William Plumsted, Esq; eastward by Water-street aforesaid, southward by ground of Thomas Plumsted, and westward by Front-street aforesaid; late the estate of Thomas Plumsted, seized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 30th of August, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the house of John Fritz, in Southwark, four certain brick messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Second-street Continued, in the district of Southwark, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 200 feet; bounded by ground of John Holton, and Anthony Duche; subject to a groundrent of £ 6: 15: 0, Pennsylvania currency, per annum; late the estate of Patrick Wilson, seized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 25th Day of this instant August, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be sold by Vendue, a certain Messuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land thereto belonging, with a Water Corn Grist-mill thereon erected, containing 87 Acres, more or less, situate in West Nottingham Township, Chester County, bounded by Lands of Isaac Brown, John Hamilton, and Octorara Creek. Also at the same Time and Place will be sold, several Negroes, Horses and Cattle, Implements of Husbandry, a Variety of Household Furniture, &c. &c. late the Property of Andrew McDowell; seized in Execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Thursday, the 24th Day of this instant August, at Three o'Clock, at the Sign of the Turk's Head, in Goshen, will be sold by Vendue, a certain Messuage or Tenement, Plantation, and Tract or Piece and Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing 31 Acres, and 95 Perches, situate in East Bradford in the County of Chester, bounded by Lands of Joshua Hoopes, jun. and others; late the Estate of James Clark; seized in Execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

MADE his escape out of the prison of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jersey, one CORNELIUS BENNET, about 23 years of age, a stout well built fellow, 5 feet 8 inches high, or thereabouts, black complexion, short brown hair, of a down look, large grey eyes, with a remarkable deal of white in them, a short face, his nose rather long and rising, has lost one or more of his teeth before in his upper jaw, speaks Low Dutch; had on a check shirt and trousers, old shoes, and hat, though it is very probable he will endeavour to change his apparel, is very talkative, and fond of liquor. Said Bennet was convicted of horse-stealing, and it is much to be feared that he will join a gang on the frontiers of this and the neighbouring provinces, who, it is said, are concerned in that practice. Whoever apprehends the said Cornelius Bennet, and secures him in any goal, or otherwise, so that the Sheriff of the said county of Hunterdon can have him again, shall be paid the above reward, and reasonable charges, by JOHN BARNES, Sheriff. \$ August 4, 1769.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Monday, the 31st of July last, from the Subscriber, living at the Upper End of Second-Street, Philadelphia, an Irish Servant Lad, named James Elliot, about 16 Years of Age, 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, red frizzly Hair, and freckled Face; had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a double breasted cross-barred Linen Jacket, striped Trowsers, a Check Shirt, a Pair of much worn Shoes, with Pinchbeck Buckles; he speaks tolerable good Dutch and English; it is supposed he has taken up some Money, wherewith he probably may buy other Clothes. Whoever takes up said Servant, and delivers him to his Master, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall receive Thirty Shillings Reward, and all other reasonable Charges, paid by

NICHOLAS DIEHL.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned to harbour or carry off said Servant at their Peril.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Eveham, Burlington County, West-Jersey, on the 8th instant, a servant lad, named Jacob Carvel, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 18 years of age, well set, of a yellowish complexion, coarse harsh hair, a kind of flax colour, cut very close on the top, is very much bump skinned; had on, and took with him, two shirts, one ozenbrige, the other fine linen, two pair of tow trowsers, and one pair of striped ditto, four jackets, two bear-skin, one lead coloured, the other black and white, a good broadcloth one, light coloured, lined with striped woollen, and bound before, one cotton and woollen striped ditto, a new black neckcloth, two hats, one an old beaver the other flat, a new pair of neat leather shoes. He also took with him a large brindle dog; the said boy's father lives at Duck-Creek, and it is supposed he has gone that way. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and Five Shillings for the dog, with reasonable charges, paid by NATHAN HAINES. 11 4 W.

WHEREAS SUSANNA RUSK, the wife of WILLIAM RUSK, jun. Butcher, has behaved herself in such a manner, that he cannot live with her; there are to forewarn all persons from trusting HER on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof, Philadelphia, Aug. 8, 1769. WILLIAM RUSK, junior.

Chester County, July 29, 1769.

NOW in the custody of the subscriber, a Negro man, named BOB, who says he belongs to Mr. DUVAL SHOOLLES, of York county. His master is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler. +

TO BE LET.

A NEAT Three Story Brick HOUSE, with a Coach-House and Stable, in Third-street, a few Doors above the Presbyterian Meeting-House. Enquire of

ROBERT PARRISH.

CONRAD GEBHART, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, hereby forewarns all Persons from trusting his Wife MARY CATHERINE, on his Account, from the 28th of July last, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting, since she does not live with him. CONRAD GEBHART. 5

WHEREAS there are several Gentlemen, my Employers, who have not paid me any thing for carrying their News-papers, since I first began that Business; some excusing themselves, by saying they know not how much they owe for that Service, notwithstanding their Accounts have been left at the different Places where their Papers are delivered; I hereby inform them, that I began to ride the 24th of June, 1764, and on the 24th of June, 1769, there were five Years due, at Five Shillings per Annum; and those who have paid any thing, may know by their Receipts how much they are behind. Therefore all Persons that are indebted more than one Year for the Carriage of their Papers, are desired to pay before the 15th of December next, at the Places where their Papers are left, where they will get proper Receipts for the same; such as do not comply with this Request, will not have their Papers carried by me after that Time, and will lay me under the Necessity of taking such Methods to recover my Money, as will be disagreeable to them, as well as to

BARNEY WOLFE, Lancaster P. S.

THE owners and possessors of HOLLAND'S CREEK MARSH, opposite the Borough of Wilmington, in New-Castle county, on Delaware, are hereby notified and required, that, pursuant to an Act of Assembly, passed at New-Castle aforesaid, in June last, they, and each of them, do pay unto the Subscriber, who is thereby appointed treasurer of that company for the present year, the sum of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, for every acre by each of them respectively owned or possessed in the said tract, on or before the first day of September next, or on failure, they will forfeit such fines as therein are imposed for such default. Likewise all those in arrears for any taxes heretofore laid by said company, are desired to discharge them at the same time, or otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as by the said act is directed, without farther notice.

JOHN WAY, junior. S

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, living in Charleston township, Chester county, and province of Pennsylvania, a plantation, containing 140 acres of good LAND, fronting on the river Schuylkill, near 100 perches, and the road leading from Philadelphia to Warwick furnace, and parts adjacent, runs through the same; said plantation is well watered and timbered, and has a good two story stone dwelling-house, with 4 fire-places thereon; there is about 8 acres of good meadow cleared, and more may be made; there is likewise a very good orchard on the said plantation. Any person inclining to purchase the said plantation, may apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises, and be further informed of the terms of sale.

GEORGE MARTIN.

N. B. Likewise, cows, sheep, and other cattle, to be sold by said Martin.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Nether Providence, Chester county, about the 20th of July last, two pyed COWS, one larger than the other; one of them ear-marked. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may take them away.

ROBERT LINDSAY.

RUN away from the Subscriber, an Irish servant lad, named JOHN ONEAL, about 16 or 17 years of age, middling thick, has big eyes, freckled face, and a heavy walk; speaks good Dutch, so that it can scarce be distinguished that he is born of Irish parents; had on, when he went away, a blue homespun stuff waistcoat, without sleeves, the button-holes covered, and the buttons all off but two, tow shirt and trowsers, the shirt torn on one shoulder, had no hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, or secures him, so as he may have him again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY SNEVELY.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, a dark bay trotting MARE, about 11 years old, a little marked. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, by me

ANDREW MILLER. S

THIS day was committed to my custody, a young Negroe GIRL, named Esther, who says she belongs to one John Jackson, of Duck-Creek, in Kent county; had a striped lincey petticoat, homespun shift, calicoe bed gown, no shoes. Her master is desired to come and pay the said Negroe's charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold out for her fees, in six weeks after date hereof, by

GEORGE NAGLE, Goaler. S

THE retailers of spirituous liquors, made exciseable by an act of Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, are hereby requested to pay their several arrears of duty thereon, next Court of Quarter Sessions, at Chester, and make their entries as the law directs. Which service I shall attend the first three days of the Court, at the house of Davis Bewan. All delinquents may expect to be proceeded against according to law, without further notice.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

Likewise any person, who hath imported or brought in any Negroe or Mulattoe slave, are hereby advertised to make their entries, and give security for the duty, agreeable to an act of Assembly, otherwise they need not expect any further indulgence.

TO be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Lower Dublin township, 10 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from thence to Corryell's Ferry, formerly known by the name of Wood's Tavern, very agreeably situated, containing 27 acres, with a good frame dwelling-house, and stone kitchen, with a good well of water at the door, an extraordinary frame barn, stone stables and shed, with several other conveniences; a valuable orchard, containing fruits of several kinds, and good garden, all in good repair. Said house is suitable either for a Gentleman's country seat, or any public business. The sale to be on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, where the conditions of sale will be made known, by

JOHN HALL. S

ROBERT LEVERS,

At the corner of Smith's Alley, opposite the Three Ton Tavern, in Chestnut-street,

HAS for sale, at the lowest prices, for ready money, a neat assortment of GROCERY, viz. Fine hyson, green, and bohea teas, double and single refined loaf sugar, muscovado and lump ditto, melleasses, coffee, chocolate, raisins, figs, prunes, rice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, &c. &c. &c. Likewise fine old Madeira wine, common ditto, Lisbon, and other wines; choice old Jamaica spirits, brandy, Geneva, West-India, and Philadelphia rum; with a variety of other articles. Those who shall favour him with their custom, may depend on being constantly supplied, for sea stores, or otherwise, in small or greater quantities, with the best in kind, and at the cheapest rates.

He continues to draw deeds, mortgages, bonds, wills, &c. with accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch. S S Tbe.

TO BE LETT,

TWO HOUSES, in Second-street, near Coates's-Alley. For Terms apply to Dr. WOOLLEY, at the Corner of said Alley; SARAH FALKNER, in Southwark, near the Blue Bell; or MARY DUTTON, in Kensington. S

MILL-STONES,
To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,
At ELEVEN o'Clock in the Forenoon, on Fourty-Day,
the Sixteenth of the Eighth Month (August)
TWO Pair of very good BURRS, 4 Feet 3 Inches,
and 4 Feet 4 Inches over, for which Three Months Credit will be allowed, giving Security, if required.---They now lie at Dickenson's Burnt Buildings in Front-street, a little below Walnut-street, where they may be viewed at any Time before the Sale.

TO be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
On Wednesday, the 16th day of August instant, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening,
TWO LOTS of GROUND, situate on the fourth side of Arch-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth 157 feet; bounded eastward with land of Joseph Rakestraw, southward by land of Daniel Topham, and westward with land of John Pemberton, and northward with said Arch-street; whereon are erected two brick houses, part finished, 18 feet by 20, two story high, with an alley, 3 feet 6 inches wide, between them, and each lot is subject to a groundrent of £ 4 : 1 : 0 per annum.

JOSEPH OGILBY.

TO BE SOLD,
By MARY HARRISON, Attorney of JOHN KEEGAN, of Dublin, in Ireland, Heir at Law of John Keegan, late of this City, deceased,

A BRICK HOUSE, two Stories high, and the Lot of Ground on which it stands, on the North Side of Morris's Alley, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, the third Door from Second-street, now in the Tenure of John Sitch, and rents for 20l. per Ann. The House is 20 Feet in Front, including a 4 Feet Alley, and 16 Feet deep. The Lot extends 34 Feet Northward, 20 Feet broad, and 12 Feet further Northward, 4 Feet broad; bounded Eastward and Northward with a Lot of Richard Merion, Westward with a House and Lot of Sarah Kirl. If it is not sold before the 10th of this inst. August, it will be exposed to Sale by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-House. S

TO be SOLD to the highest Bidder,
At the Town of Dumfries, in Virginia, on Monday, the Fourty of September next,

FOUR Hundred and Seventy Acres of LAND, lately the Property of Colonel HENRY PEYTON, on which is a valuable Grist-Mill. A short Credit will be given the Purchaser, entering into Bond and Security, payable to CUTHBERT BULLETT.

TO be SOLD, or LETT, by William Moore, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next, The noted INN and TAVERN (the Sign of the Bull) at which Thomas Ives now lives, situate in Charles-Town township, Chester county. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent the same, may have with it any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres, of an excellent quality, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. The many advantages attending this fine farm and tavern, will be shewn to such as apply to the owner, living near the premises.

WILLIAM MOORE.

NOW in the goal of this county, a certain Thomas O Shockey, who was committed on suspicion of being a runaway servant of Joseph Richardson, of Chester county; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, about 30 years of age, of a black complexion; had on, when committed, a blanket coat, linen drawers, old shoes, and yarn stockings. His master (if any he has) is desired to come in three weeks pay his fees, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold out for the same, by

THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler. S

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 10th of July ult. from the Subscriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, Maryland, near the Manor Chapel, a convict servant man, born in Yorkshire (and consequently speaks broad) named JOHN READ, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, has short brown hair, and a little scar on the top of his nose; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a brownish thickset coat, with some whitish spots on the back of it, and waistcoat of the same stuff, both with brass carved buttons, lincey breeches of a pale mixed colour, with white metal buttons, blue worsted stockings, good shoes, with plain steel buckles, a white shirt, and black silk handkerchief. He came in on the first of this month; he has been seen on the Lancaster road; and it is supposed intends to go to New-York. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward of Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by me

EDWARD BOSMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 10th of July ult. from the Subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, two servant men, viz. EDWARD BOSDEN, an Englishman, of a darkish complexion, pock-marked, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a drooping nose, highest in the middle, and has been used to the sea; had on, a felt hat, striped lincey waistcoat, check shirt, blue worsted plush breeches, blue and grey ribbed hose, half-worn shoes, and broad rimmed buckles. The other, named THOMAS MEGRAW, an Irishman, speaks broken, and strains in his speech; has 3 blue dots on his right hand, and on his right arm, the letters T. M. dotted in blue; about 5 feet 10 inches high, has short black hair, very small feet for his size, round faced, and somewhat pock-marked; he is clothed like Bosden, and was a marine during the last war. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so as they may be had again, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, paid by me

JOHN VANSANT. S

RUN away, the 20th of June last, from the Subscriber, living near Watkins's Ferry, on Patowmack river, an English convict servant woman, named Susanna Yates, middle sized, 37 or 38 years of age, short black hair; had on, when she went away, a coarse striped country-linen petticoat and bed gown, and a coarse linen bonnet, without any paper; she was seen near Carlisle, and is supposed to make for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures her in any goal, so that she may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings, beside what the law allows, paid by me

JOHN PEARCE DUVAL.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Kingsbury Furnace Mine-Bank, near Baltimore-Town, on the 16th of May last, a convict servant, named William Hatton, otherwise Jackson, by trade a stocking weaver, about 23 or 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a down look, and a remarkable way of flaring any person in the face that speaks to him, stout made, fresh complexion, and light brown hair; had on, and took with him, ozenbrigs shirt, cotton and new sear-nought jackets, with broad white metal buttons, ozenbrigs trowsers, English falls, or pumps, metal buckles, and felt hat; he has a remarkable scar from the side of his mouth to his chin; he went off in company with one who is since taken on the Frederick Town road; he is a noted rogue, and bad on a collar. Whoever secures the said runaway in any goal, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, paid by

F. PHILLIPS.

WANTED,
A NURSE with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended. A Woman from the Country would be most agreeable. Enquire of the PRINTER.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the 16th of July, 1769, an Irish servant woman, named MARY BRYAN (but may change her name to Howard, as she has done before, or to any other name) she is a middle-sized woman, but slender, brown hair, her eyes look redish and tender; had on, when she went away, a country lincey petticoat, striped black, blue and white, a lincey jacket, striped blue and white, a country linen shift, and has another with her of the same linen, a white linen bonnet, but no shoes, or stockings, that I know of. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so as her master may have her again, or brings her to him, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, if taken up out of the province, and all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE LITTELL. S

RUN away from the Subscriber, the 21st day of June last, a servant lad, named SAMUEL KENNING, about 18 or 19 years of age, of a sandy fair complexion, a shoe-maker by trade; had on, when he went away, a pair of shoes, with yellow buckles, ozenbrigs trowsers, a country linen shirt, and a new felt hat, the edge of the crown rat-eaten; he carried away with him, an old brown jacket. Whoever takes up said servant lad, and brings him home to his master, living between Tuckahoe and Choptank bridges, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, or secures him, so as his master may get him again, shall have Fifty Shillings reward, paid by

EZEKIEL HUNTER.

RUN away, the 18th of July last, from the Subscriber, near the Head of Elk, two servant men, one named William Evans, an Englishman, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, slim made, wears his own short black hair; had on, when he went away, a narrow brimmed wool hat, bound round with yellow binding, a double breasted striped jacket, the stripes across, coarse shirt and trowsers, half-worn shoes, with buckles. The other named Thomas Mecan, an Irishman, about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, wears his own short dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, coarse shirt and trowsers, middling good shoes, tied with strings. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so as their master may get them again, shall have Three Pounds reward, or Thirty Shillings for either, paid by

ROBERT EVANS.

RUN away the 25th of June last, at night, from the Subscriber, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland, an English servant man, named Henry Cartwright, about 5 feet 7 inches high, 24 years of age, fresh complexion, short brown hair, and wants some of his teeth; had on, when he went away, a green jacket, with buttons to the sleeves, a striped lincey one under it, a check shirt, ozenbrigs trowsers, half worn shoes, and carved steel buckles.---He stole, and carried with him, a silver watch, made by William Mercer, Liverpool, two silver table-spoons,

marked P. R. and a good beaver hat. He is much bow-legged, and broad-shouldered, with a sloop; perhaps he has changed his name, and there is reason to believe he has forged a pass, and a discharge from the ship. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, if taken in the province, and Three Pounds, if out of the province, and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE PRESTMAN. S

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 26th ult. two convict servant men; the one named Michael Hayne, a taylor by trade, and a German born, about 32 years of age, slim made, thin visage, dark complexion, black hair, has an old sore on his head, a little above his temple; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, and so much like a French Neutral, that he may well pass for one; had on, took with him, a blue broadcloth furcoat, with mohair buttons, lapelled jacket, striped red and white, half program, a pair of dark coloured broadcloth breeches, a good pair of shoes, grain outward, and many other things, such as trowsers, shirt, handkerchiefs, and a good castor hat, with silk loops; the other named Nathaniel Powell, born in England, talks much on the west country dialect, about 30 years of age, slim made, thin visage, dark complexion, black bushy curled hair, and grows more than common down his face; he carried with him a blue broadcloth coat, with a small cape, and mohair buttons, a pair of snuff coloured breeches, half worn, but they have many other things with them; and as both are cunning crafty fellows, and the taylor can write, they may forge a pass, and change their names and drefs. Whoever secures the said servants, if out of the province, and brought home, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, or Ten Dollars for each or either of them; if secured in goal, and speedy notice given, Six Dollars for each, or Twelve Dollars for both; if taken within the province, and brought home, Ten Dollars for each or either of them; if secured in prison, and speedy notice given, Five Dollars for either or each of them, paid by

R. GRISHAM. S

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last night from the Patapsco Furnace, near Elk Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, three convict servant men, viz. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a thick well set fellow, short brown hair, pitted with the small-pox; had on and took with him, a striped country jacket, a snuff coloured fustian under ditto, two ozenbrigs shirts, one blue and white linen handkerchief, one pair roll trowsers, one pair blue ribbed worsted hose, a pair of old country made shoes, a pair of large white metal buckles, and an old felt hat. WILLIAM TOWNSING, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a thick well set fellow, short brown hair, smooth face; had on, and took with him, one striped country cloth jacket, one pair of old leather breeches, two ozenbrigs shirts, one pair roll trowsers, country made shoes, and an old felt hat. JOHN SOULSBY, he was born in Scotland, and was imported the last of June, in Captain Morrison, a short thick well made fellow, swarthy complexion, short black hair; had on, and took with him, a brown cloth coat, a black jacket, with horn buttons, an old red silk handkerchief, a pair of strong shoes, with odd buckles, an ozenbrigs shirt, a pair of roll trowsers, a pair of grey ribbed stockings, a pair old leather breeches, and a new felt hat. Whoever will take up and secure the said servants, so that they may be had again, shall receive for each, if taken 15 miles from home, Twenty Shillings; if 20 miles from home, Forty Shillings; if 40 miles, Three Pounds; and if out of the province, Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home to said Furnace, paid by THOMAS HARRISON, and JAMES WALKER. S 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A DUTCH Servant Man, and his Wife; they have upwards of three Years to serve, have been near three Years in this Country; the Man is very handy with Edge-tools, understands something of Farming, and is a complete Hand at making Oil, which Art he learnt in Germany, and has worked at the Business since he came to these Parts. For Terms, apply to JOHN MIFFLIN, in Second-street, Philadelphia. S